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No. 16,905.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

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2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
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**SUNDAYS**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.40 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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**NIGHT CARS** as on Week Days.  
**SATURDAY**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.  
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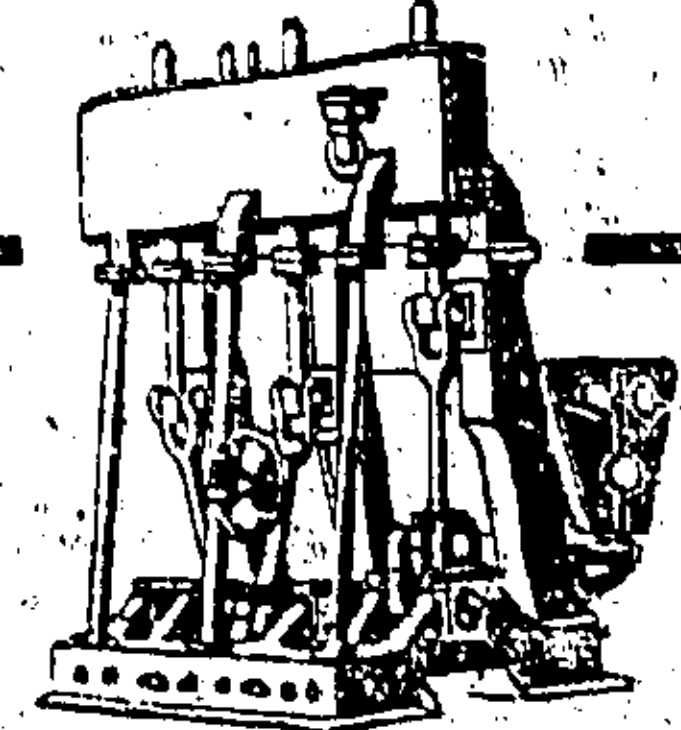
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

##### FURTHER HEAVY ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY.

##### SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, July 19.  
A French communiqué reports:—  
There was active reciprocal artillery firing on the whole front. It was particularly violent between the Somme and the Aisne and in the regions of Valenciennes and Compiègne, and on the left bank of the Meuse.

After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked yesterday evening, to the south of St. Quentin on a front of 800 metres, east of Gauchy, against the hill at Moulin de Tonnent. They gained a footing in our first line, but a counter-attack at dawn drove them out of the greater portion of the occupied elements.

After an intense bombardment the Germans, yesterday evening, counter-attacked on our new positions at Avocourt Wood, but our fire stopped them before they reached our lines.

##### THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, July 19.  
A French communiqué states:—  
We repulsed a German attack to the west of the Sugar Factory at Cerny.

##### THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 19.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
We re-established our advance posts to the east of Monchy-le-Preaux, which we lost on July 11.

We repulsed raiders to the west of Cherisy and to the east of Oosttaverne. We successfully carried out a raid to the east and to the north of Ypres. There has been reciprocal artillery activity near Lombartzyde.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 19.  
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—  
Our concentrated and massed artillery activity in Flanders frustrated the English reconnoiterers in the coastal region to the east of Ypres.

We stormed the French heights to the south-west of St. Quentin, on a kilometre of front, capturing many prisoners, and defeating counter-attacks. We recaptured the ground we lost at Hochberg and Avocourt Wood.

##### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

##### AN EFFECT OF RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

UDINE, July 19.  
A considerable movement of Austrian troops is noticed in the rear of the Isonzo and Carso fronts. This is taken as an indication that the enemy is obliged to send reinforcements to the Russian front.

The Italians have profited by this situation by intensifying their artillery activity, especially along the Carso front, thus engaging large Austrian contingents.

Simultaneously, the Italians advanced their positions at some points by 700 yards.

##### THE MILITARY SITUATION IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, July 19.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that there was no need for anxiety regarding the military situation on the frontier in Palestine. The health of the troops is good.

#### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

##### SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 19.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—  
We occupied the village of Novica but owing to our losses, withdrew to the east end of the village.

We took 228 prisoners near Novica on Tuesday.  
Some of our scouts attacked some Turkish patrols to the south of Derinkale and took some prisoners. We burned a bridge across the Kashiutarsai.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 19.  
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—  
We repulsed a Russian attack to the south of Kuluz.

##### THE DISORDERS AT PETROGRAD.

##### THE LENINISTS SUBMIT.

LONDON, July 19.  
The situation in Petrograd appears to be improving. The First Machine Gun Regiment and four armoured cars are guarding the entrance to the headquarters of the Leninists, who have submitted to the authority of the Executive Committee.

Crowds of people who arrived from Kronstadt remain. But there is evidence that they are beginning to be disillusioned as to the prospects of their camp d'etat.

The troops in Petrograd generally, abstained from the processions of the Kronstadt crowds yesterday.

One hundred people are in hospital as a result of the firing. Parties of Cosacks suffered from treacherous attacks. In one instance a multi-armed and workmen's Red Guard procession met a troop of unarmed Cosacks. Following a few mysterious shots in the air, the militiamen fired a volley at the Cosacks who galloped off. A number were killed and wounded, including some civilians. Shots were also fired on the Nevsky Prospekt when an armed regiment was passing a party of Cosacks, five of whom were killed and 25 wounded. Subsequent to the shooting a regiment of Cosacks and the Cosacks' Machine Gun Regiment at Strelina, near Petrograd, placed fifteen companies at the disposal of the Government.

Heavy rain is falling.

##### DISORDERS DEFINITELY ENDED.

LATER.  
The Local Commander announced that the disorders may be regarded as definitely ended. All military organisations have given assurance of their readiness to support the Government's efforts to re-establish order in the Capital.

##### GERMAN INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

##### LEADING AGITATORS ARE GERMAN AGENTS.

PETROGRAD, July 19.  
A letter from General Brusilov's Chief of Staff alleges that Lenin is an agent of the German General Staff.

It is also stated that the Maximilianist leader, Koslovsky, is the chief German agent in Russia.

##### A RUSSIAN MINISTER UNDER ARREST.

PETROGRAD, July 19.  
It transpires that during the disturbances of July 17, armed troops and workmen arrested the Minister of Agriculture, who was not released until he had listened to a speech by the leading "Maximalist."

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
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華字日報

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## INTIMATIONS

## LOST OR STOLEN.

NEAR GRAND HOTEL, about 3.30 to 3.45 p.m. on 14th July, Japanese white and black POODLE DOG, Howard on returning to No. 2 Queen's Road Central, top floor. Anyone retaining the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1972

## WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Engineering costs.  
Apply in own writing with copy of references and stating salary required to  
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1963

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE FREDRICK DUMBARION has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.  
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,  
Manager for China.  
Hongkong, July 16, 1917. 1961

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

## RUSSIAN "5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TIEDALL, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

## BROADWOOD PIANOS

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Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
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Jewellery, Plate and Watches,  
Photographic and Optical Goods,  
Provisions and Oils and Stores,  
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 6%  
Trade Discounts allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Samples sent from £10 upwards.  
Consignment of Produce sold on Account.  
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
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IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS  
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## AN AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP.

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS.

"A well-known American resident who sends us the following cutting from the *Christian Science Monitor*, says it is a good picture of what America is doing in preparation for the war, and he is able to speak from personal knowledge of Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., one of the training camps mentioned in the article:—  
PLATTSBURG, N.Y.

The generous expression of approval that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour has given of the way the United States is preparing to perform the stern task that she has set before her is recalled when one visits the training camps at Plattsburg, and at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. At Plattsburg, it is to be seen the evolution of the reserve officers that will command the United States Expeditionary Army in France. At Ft. Ethan Allen the shaping of the rank and file of that force is being worked out.

The situation in both camps is admirable, and much care is taken to guard the well-being of the men. There is no pampering of the workers, but every effort is being made to send forth seasoned soldiers, fit to meet strenuous demands of modern warfare.

At Plattsburg the men sleep in bunks on thin mattresses spread on springless boards. Sufficient food to keep the men in good trim for their work is provided, but it is of the plainest sort. Bathing and sanitary accommodations are ample. The moral welfare of the student is carefully guarded. A lax forbidding the sale of liquor to men in uniform is strictly enforced, and secret service men keep close surveillance over the traffic.

Opposite the Y.M.C.A. but may be seen this sign: "Prohibition Cafe." Last year it was a full-blown saloon. Other forms of dissipation are as carefully watched. The men say all are so engrossed in their work that other things which commonly occupy the time of thoughtless youth are forgotten. Any college town offers more open temptations than are apparent here. The Y.M.C.A. is filling a large place in the care of the men. The constructive results are so manifest that these negative conditions are barely perceptible.

What about the boys? Any "Mr. Timorous," trembling in these testing times; any "Mr. Doubting Thomas," questioning if any good can come from this struggle; any "Auntie Dolful," sure that everything is all wrong, had better pack his or her grip and hark to Plattsburg to get a mental and spiritual tonic. They will learn that the fine old breed of American manhood is still with us.

The great majority of these fellows have been care free, subject to little if any discipline, coming and going as they pleased, and with little if any idea of sacrifice. Here they meet the most stringent restrictions. Their pleasure and convenience are not considered in the slightest. Sacrifice is the fundamental factor in all they do. Not a whimper, not a grumble is heard. As one man puts it: "We are in this for all that it is worth."

Of course, with everything so new and where the mind has not adjusted itself to novel requirements, many blunders are made, and a man knows when he is making a fool of himself. This is taken philosophically as a part of the discipline, and the men are learning to laugh at themselves. It is good fun to see the companies marching home in rank step after a hard hike and drill, singing "Alexander's Ragtime Band," or whistling cheery tunes.

They are looking for fun, and find plenty of enjoyment; but do not for a moment think that they are living in a fool's paradise. They are keenly aware of all that is implied in the choice that they have seriously and generously made. They frankly speak of the possible outcome of their great adventure, but simply consider it as one phase of their service. Their most cherished aspiration is to be fully equipped to meet all the demands of their position.

There is no lack of appreciation of the great advantage that is coming to them as a result of this training. As a fine, upstanding lad put it: "If we were not making the pledge of our lives, it would be worth our while to pay the Government for what they are doing for us."

No taint of "Prussian militarism" here. Banish forever the idea that these boys are being turned into fighting machines! Rather, they are the beneficiaries of a well-considered and comprehensive process of manhood-making boys who are to be sent to real war, but they are not coming back with calloused intellects, dazed emotions and blunted moral sensibilities. On the contrary, they are coming back finely tuned, with a richer humanity and a loftier idea of service; coming back to train a new generation of citizenship fiercer than any the United States had yet had.

Across Lake Champlain, in Vermont on the banks of the Winooski River, is Camp Ethan Allen, beautiful for situation. This is one of the regular Army posts, but to-day it is a picturesque city of shelter tents with a population of 8000 or 9000 recruits. Here is to be found the why of Plattsburg. Readers

of Ian Hay's "First Hundred Thousand" will remember his vivid and humorous account of the lack of officers for training the new British Army. This lack is even greater here. The officers' training camps will in time remedy this difficulty, but for the present, the officers are of whipping into shape this mass of promising but raw material.

The men were at mess, and it was a novel sight. With their stew pans, tin plates, spoonstucked into their boot laces, sprawling on the ground they eat meals that are evidently seasoned with the sauce of good appetite. An air of cheerfulness pervaded the place. The officer in charge said: "Of course they are contented. Why shouldn't they be? They are well treated and have nothing to complain about."

The grounds are spacious and the men have ample opportunity for baseball and other sports. The distribution of the evening mail, on the occasion of the visit of The Christian Science Monitor's representative, gave "a touch of nature making the whole world kin." One soldier sat apart absorbed in devouring a long letter, his face wreathed in smiles. No sign—either here or at Plattsburg—that home is losing its grip.

A kindly disposed Regular Army soldier conducted us through the camp. He said he had left a good business to join the Army, and that he was proud to be with the troops. He said the personnel and morale of the regular Army was 50 per cent. higher than five years ago, and that this upward tendency is even more marked to-day. Interesting also was his account of the opportunities that a soldier has for self-improvement. He may study any subject that he chooses. The Government providing all books free of expense. Only if a book is just the user must make it good.

We left the camps with much food for thought, and several conclusions stand out clearly. They are: That the United States is working out its mighty problem with clear vision, high ideals, and practical common sense. That the future Army officers are superbly working out their ideals of service.

That the enlisted men are carefully conserved and given a fine opportunity for development. That the least that we, the stay-at-homes, can do is to be just in thought, keen in sympathies, generous in appreciation, and active in co-operation.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

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Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh-building materials. Very palatable.

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## TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

## PINKETTES

are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, liver-worms, sick headaches, bile. As good for the children as for adults. Of chemists, or post free 2/6 sent the vital from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

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The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

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In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

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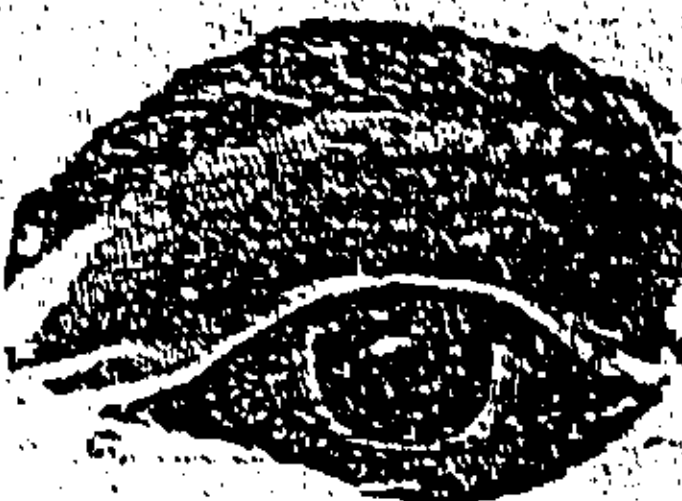
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NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADRAYS	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY LOW WATER	RISE OF TIDE SPRING TIDE	NEAR
HOWLOON	797	18' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 1 Dock, Howloong	571	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Howloong	225	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 1	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 2	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 3	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 4	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 5	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 6	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 7	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 8	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 9	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 10	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 11	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 12	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 13	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 14	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 15	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 16	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 17	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 18	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 19	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Howloong Slip, No. 20	127	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

*CLARK & Co.*  
OPTICIAN  
1111 BROADWAY, CHATER RD.  
HONGKONG

HONGKONG &amp; MANILA.

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTANE,  
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,  
HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SAGO, KAKADA,  
SHINNEW, KAMİYAMADA, BISA,  
& OTUBARI COLLIERIES.  
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—  
Nagasaki, Moji, Kariwa, Wakamatsu,  
Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,  
Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok,  
Hankow, Peking, London,  
New York, Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Rangoon,  
and Canton.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI  
Codes:—A.L.A.E.C. 5th Ed.  
Western Union, and Bentley's.

## AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &amp; Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macondray &amp; Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Burnee Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane &amp; Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

I. KATO, Manager.

No. 2, Pender Street, Hongkong.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1830.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Castings, General Store-  
keepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and  
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong September 4, 1915.





# Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
MEXICO HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

## SATURDAY,

the 21st July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A small consignment of  
GENTS' UMBRELLAS.  
SUNSHADES, &c.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1973

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

## SATURDAY,

the 21st July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Consignment of  
Turkish Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, Perfumery, Soap, Dress Material, Rain Coats, Linen, Brown Holland, etc., etc.

A VARIOUS ASSORTMENT OF  
Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinières, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases, Kettles, Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc.

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1970

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINA to sell by Public Auction.

## SATURDAY AND MONDAY,

the 28th and 30th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

THE WHOLE OF HER  
VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE,  
Comprising—  
Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock, French make 44 inches wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, etc., Cloth and Serge Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon Vols, Ostich Feathers and Pompons, Wings, Agrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Vels, Tullies and Childrens in all colours.

On view day of Sale.  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1974

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINA to sell by Public Auction.

## TUESDAY,

the 21st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF  
SHOWCASES, OFFICE  
FURNITURES, &c.  
As Follows—  
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcases made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Mezzanine Floor, Brass Rails, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, 11st and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

On view from Saturday, 28th inst.  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1975

## STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or new force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss of strength or nerve troubles there is nothing that can equal Sargol for reviving the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of delicate, run-down, nervous people more than 50 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve power from over-work, illness, or from business worries. Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those whose strength is below normal. If you are wondering if Sargol would actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—give Sargol a trial? And with your nerves begging you for help, and your friends worrying about your condition, why not do this soon?

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as Boots Cash Chemists, Harrods, Selfridges, Taylor, Deane, Lewis & Co., and J. W. H. Whittaker & Co. Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and by other leading dealers everywhere.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

## TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c.

As follows—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single, Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath-Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, &c.

A few lots of good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Terms—Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), &c., &c.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1971

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

## MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong Viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1868.

'Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

'Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$67.5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Principals Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to  
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
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**WATSON'S**  
OLD  
**BROWN BRANDY**  
**E**  
QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER to sell by Public Auction,

**THURSDAY,**  
the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
The whole of the  
"The White of the"  
"The White of the"  
"The White of the"

Consisting of:  
HALL: Oakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.  
DRAWING ROOM: A suite of upholstered furniture including Chester field sofa and arm chairs with "terracotta covers," oakwood curio cabinets, bookcases, writing table and four fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

**DINING ROOM:** Oakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, play fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.

**BED ROOM:** Oakwood double bed, white enamelled, twin beds, oakwood dressing table and marble top washstand, oakwood wardrobe and chest-of-drawers, toilet set, and bath room requisites.

Also:  
Overhead ceiling, and desk fans, electric fittings, "latest designs," a number of plants in pots and one **BAROGRAPH** in first class condition.

On view from Wednesday, the 25th inst. at noon.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 20, 1917.

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMOS FOR TOMORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Umbrellas, Sunshades etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Bath Gowns, Towels, Brass Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

## General Memoranda.

**TUESDAY, July 24**—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

**THURSDAY, July 26**—  
Land Investment Co's. Dividend due. West Point Building Co's. Dividend due.

**FRIDAY, July 27**—  
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

**SATURDAY, July 28**—  
Russian Internal Liberty Loan closes. 9 p.m.—Night Fete at V.R.C.

**SATURDAY 28 & MONDAY, July 29**—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Costumes, etc. etc. at Madame Gains' Alexandra Buildings.

**MONDAY, July 30**—  
Anniversary of the Accession of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1900).

**TUESDAY, July 31**—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases, Office Fittings, etc. at Madame Gains' Alexandra Buildings.

**WEDNESDAY, August 1**—  
The Fete at Mr. Geo. P. Lamont's Sales Rooms.

**FRIDAY, August 3**—  
1.11 p.m.—Full Moon.

**SATURDAY, August 4**—  
Anniversary of Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany (1914).

**MONDAY, August 6**—  
General Holiday.

**THE CHINA MAIL**  
**Typhoon Map**  
and Guide  
(COLOURED)

PRICE 50 cents.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

## DR. SUN YAT SEN'S NEW MOVEMENT.

A NOTABLE development in the political situation in China is the visit of Dr. SUN YAT SEN to Canton. He has come down from Shanghai on a warship, and we gather from the speech he made on arrival that his purpose is to establish in Canton what he regards as the real Republican Government of China. He claims to have the support of the entire Navy of China and he is asking the people of Canton to invite the whole of the Navy to come down, together with all the members of the Parliament which President LI YUAN HUNG dissolved under pressure from the Military Governors of the North, so that a "national government" may be organised in Canton with LI YUAN HUNG as President. Dr. SUN confirms the previously published report that two warships have gone to Ching-wan-tao for the President, and Dr. SUN and his friends consider it most probable that as soon as the Government has been organised in Canton President LI YUAN HUNG will come down to take up the Presidency here. That Dr. SUN YAT SEN, on a mission of this sort, should have been welcomed by the leading officials of Canton, including the Tschun and Civil Governor, shows that the cleavage between the Southern and Northern Republicans is more definite than the recent telegraphic news from Peking has indicated. We pointed out some days ago that the forces united against the restoration of the Monarchy would probably be found to be hopelessly divided when once again the Monarchy had been suppressed and a decision had to be taken on the re-organisation of the Republican Administration. It is now evident that there are two main divisions of opinion on this subject. The Southern Republicans, which Dr. SUN YAT SEN may be taken to represent, are for the complete restoration of the *status quo ante*—that is to say the Government as it existed before the organised revolt was made against it by the so-called Peiyang Military Group, which developed, to the surprise of most of them, into the *débacle* at Peking. They desire to see the old Parliament immediately re-convened, the Provisional Constitution maintained until the Permanent Constitution has been drafted by the National Assembly and formally adopted by Parliament, and they desire that President LI YUAN HUNG shall remain in the office of President until the time appointed by the Constitution for the next Presidential Election. Their attitude towards General TUAN, who has again become the Premier, may be gathered from what Mr. C. T. WANG, Vice-Speaker of the Senate, had to say about him in a speech at Shanghai last week. He says it is an open secret that the President and the Premier never did work harmoniously together. They differed on fundamental questions. In the first place they differed regarding which Constitution should be followed—the original one, or the Constitution as revised by YUAN SHIH-KAI. The President stood out

for the original constitution but the Premier "thought differently, and for nearly a whole month stood out against the President and the whole nation. He did not yield until the whole Navy came out openly for it." Ever since, Mr. WANG says, there have been repeated conflicts between the President and the Premier, the most noteworthy instance being the ousting of those members of the Cabinet by the Premier whom the President desired to see retained in it. This is what really led up to the recent events. Mr. WANG says that in this struggle the President was backed by the National Assembly, while the Premier had for his support a number of military Governors of the so-called Peiyang party. "While the momentous question of the war against Germany was before the Assembly the Premier, in his capacity of Minister of War, called the Military Governors of the country for a conference, ostensibly for purely military matters," Mr. WANG says that no sooner had the Military Governors assembled, than it was made clear that the real motive in calling them together was for the purpose of ousting the National Assembly to do the bidding of the Premier. But the President triumphed in this struggle, for a time at least, and TUAN was dismissed from office. Mr. WANG explains the subsequent developments by saying that the military Governors felt that they had lost "face," which could only be recovered by securing the dissolution of the National Assembly. This they finally succeeded in doing, the President being "literally clubbed into the unconstitutional act, by a clever ruse." A sequel to this was CHANG HSUN'S *coup d'état* by which the Monarchy was restored for one brief week, and suppressed by the very man who may be said to have organised the military revolt against the President and the National Assembly. It seems at first sight a curiously complex situation, but Mr. WANG says the real issues are: Shall there be a Government by law or by force? Shall the will of the people as expressed through the Assembly prevail, or that of the privileged few? Shall the military forces of the nation be used to uphold the country or to uphold certain individual Generals? The whirligig of time has quickly brought General TUAN back into office and power again. In the eyes of the Southern Republicans General TUAN represents the idea of government by force rather than by law. While honouring TUAN as a man of good character and strong convictions, and admiring his cool courage and dogged determination as a soldier, Mr. WANG passes upon him the judgment that "his training and mental make-up do not fit him at all to understand and interpret the spirit of the twentieth century." Mr. WANG's views are the views of the political group which Dr. SUN YAT SEN is representing at Canton, and this brief summary of them will enable the reader to see the deeper meaning of the movement. It is palpable that if Dr. SUN YAT SEN has any substantial support for the mission which has brought him to Canton we shall see two Republican Governments set up in China—one in the North, the other in the South. It is by no means a new idea. Indeed, it is an open secret that the creation of an independent Southern Republic under the Presidency of TSEN CHUN HSUAN was planned at the time of the revolt against YUAN SHIH-KAI's assumption of the Monarchy. The result of Dr. SUN's mission will be watched with deep interest, and we can but hope that the many lessons which China has had of the costliness of these frequent disorders will prompt the various political leaders to exhaust every means of arranging their political differences before they decide to plunge the country into another civil war.

A Summer Tennis Tournament Open to Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be held on the Cricket Ground during August. Miss Handicap Doubles are to be played on the following plan: Each stroke won to count one point. The first pair to win 90 points win the match. Should both pairs reach 95 points two points must be won in succession. Service to change from one pair to the other after every 25 points win. Sides to be changed after every 10 points won.

## AFFAIRS IN PEKING.

## THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

[The "China Mail" Service.]

The following are the latest telegraphic items of news from Peking—

## THE PRESIDENCY.

Information has reached Peking that General Feng Kuo Chang has postponed his departure for Peking. Liang Chi has personally telegraphed to General Feng Kuo Chang to come to Peking to assume the Presidential duties.

## PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY.

Li Yuan Hung's family left for Tientsin yesterday. Li Yuan Hung himself is still in the French hospital.

## IN HIDING.

Liang Tun Yen and Kang Yu Wei are hiding in the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Peking.

## REWARDS FOR TROOPS.

President Feng Kuo Chang has ordered rewards to be given to the Republican Army in appreciation of their services.

## THE LATE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

A Mandate states that the "Ching House" is fully satisfied with the favourable treatment which has hitherto been accorded to it by the Republic. It declares that the young Emperor was forced by Chang Hsun to return to the throne.

Tuan Ki Sui's private opinion regarding the treatment of the Manchu House is that the title of Emperor should be cancelled, the allowance reduced and the Manchu Court should be removed from the Imperial Palace.

## PRAISE AND REAME.

Presidential mandates have been issued praising Tuan Ki Sui for protecting the Republic and ordering the arrest of Chang Hsun, Kang Yu Wei, Liang Tun Yen, Li Ting Sun, Marn Sing Sik and Hu Chiao Jui, for punishment according to law.

The Government has telegraphed to the south-western Provinces sounding their opinion regarding the convocation of a Provisional Senate.

## FOREIGN POLICY.

The Tuan Ki Sui Cabinet has decided to carry out its former foreign policy, and has telegraphed to the Ministers abroad announcing this decision.

## THE SITUATION IN FUKIEN.

The Tukwan of Fukien has sent an urgent telegram stating that the situation there is most dangerous, but the full contents of the wire are not known.

## THE DUTCH MINISTER AND CHANG HSUN.

Wong Tai-Hai has told the Dutch Minister that he would guarantee Chang Hsun's life if the former will allow Chang Hsun to be extradited, but the Dutch Minister has refused to comply.

Luk Wing Ting's representative has arrived in Peking.

## MEASURES TO SECURE UNITY.

A report is that, in order to smooth over the friction between the North and the South, the Provisional Tsanyuan has been done away with entirely, and a proper Parliament will be organised as soon as possible.

General Feng Kuo Chang is optimistic with regard to the south-western Provinces, in view of the fact that Luk Wing Ting is willing to mediate.

## THE PREMIER'S VIEWS.

Regarding the question of Parliament, Tuan Ki Sui still advocates the reviving of the Constitution, the amendment of the electoral regulations and the election of a new Parliament.

## A SPECIAL MISSION TO GERMANY.

A report states that Chang Hsun is sending a special mission to Germany.

## DR. WU TING FANG AND THE SITUATION.

## MILITARISM IN CHINA.

Speaking at an American University in Shanghai last week, Dr. Wu Ting Fang (Foreign Minister in the late Cabinet) said:

"The chairman has hinted that in view of the stirring events that have taken place in Peking I shall speak of them," said Dr. Wu when he had been introduced by Mr. McCracken and had been enthusiastically applauded. "But you know what has been going on at the capital from the newspapers and it is not let me speak first to you of that gentleman, who shall be known in history as a rebel—or what—Chang Hsun."

## UNING A "GOOD FELLOW."

"I met Chang Hsun at his place as I was passing through there last week. He sent his sedan chair for me and received me very kindly. I found him an open-hearted man, not educated perhaps, but still one of the old type men. I found him a 'good fellow,' and as a friend you could not ask for a better. Of course, he is a monarchist and he finds it his duty to support the house of his old sovereign. Hence this trouble, which has been brought on by his monarchism."

"I think we must reserve our opinion on this. It is alone to blame, or are there confederates?" According to his

telegram, which you have read, he had several friends who failed to support him and, according to him, deserted him and turned on him as a rebel. Of course, we must take that with a grain of salt. But I do not think he would have done these things without some influential persons to back him up. However, these things will leak out by and by.

"To-day you see Chang Hsun defeated and fleeing for refuge to the Dutch Legation, the bogus government is at an end, and the Chinese Republic will be re-established in the East. I am very glad, and I feel that you will join with me in the hope that these troubles will end soon."

"I hope that this will mean peace and prosperity in China. But one thing we must not forget. China, although a Republic, is not a modern way. Foreigners say, 'Oh the Chinese people are not prepared for a republican system of government. They ought to go slowly. There should be a limited monarchy, with a strong man at the head.' I agree, we should be under a strong man, but he should be of modern ideas and a democratic way of rule. What do we find to-day?"

## TUCRUS ENTIRE CAUSE.

"This trouble was caused by a number of generals going to Peking. It comes to this: The government of China is now in the hands of military men. What is the European war for? To crush the European militarism. In point of fact China is now under the same sort of rule."

"I hope for the best. I am an optimist. In the long run we shall come out all right. But now we are in the hands of military men. She has been ruled by military people from the time of Yuan Shih-kai till now. From 65 to 80 per cent of all the expenditures of the nation go to military support, and this is not enough for them. We hope that when the people know this they will do away with it. It should be governed by civil and not military men."

"I have a hobby, as you may know. It is 'The Universal Brotherhood of Mankind.' Recently I read your President's declaration in regard to Germany. His object is to uphold the rights of small nations, sympathize with the weak and to fight for the liberty and freedom of the world. He shows his sympathy with his brothers and sisters. Isn't this the true brotherhood of mankind? I said to myself, 'Now President Wilson and I are almost in the same boat in policy. China and America are the two new republics. I hope to see the stars and stripes entwined with the fire-colored flag and a friendship forever.'"

## THE PRICE ON CHANG HSUN'S HEAD.

The following is a translation of the concluding portion of a proclamation issued recently by the late President, Li Yuan Hung, to the troops of the Republic:

"It is hoped that all the troops and police in the Capital will preserve peace and order and not let the real chief Chang Hsun flee the city, after he has committed such atrocious crimes against the country, to any one who captures Chang Hsun dead or alive. A splendid opportunity is before them and let all do their best to win the prize."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are asked to state that the rifle for a petticoat and camisole in aid of the Ministering Children's League, has been won by No. 123, taken by a gentleman.

The latitude and longitude given by the Hongkong Observatory and the Manila Observatory show that the typhoon is in the vicinity of the Pratas. As it has recurred N.E. it will not strike Hongkong, if it continues in the direction it is now travelling.

## WE HAVE HEARD COMPLAINT MADE.

that the weather signals for latitude and longitude on Signal Hill are often partly obscured by the light-house. The most needs to be heightened so that the signals will be clear above the structure.

## Instead of Hongkong, Kobe is now

the leading port of the East, according to Count Okuma. "Having gradually increased its prosperity, particularly since the war, which has caused many British steamers to quit their calls to Oriental ports, Kobe has fast become a more important port until it is now the foremost trade port in the Far East in the number of merchant-men calling there."

## It is announced that the Transcon-

tinental Railway to Western Australia will be opened early in September.

## An Austrian message says that a

big aeroplane factory at Kopenick, near Berlin, has been completely burnt down.

## The Australian Federal Arbitration

Court has fixed 20s. a week as the living wage for a woman under war conditions.

A fine of £210 was imposed on the Belgian village of Roubaix for refusing to organize a "White Monday" for the "No War" party, such as is customary in peacetime.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## A LONG CHASE.

Whilst a woman was walking in Queen's Road Central yesterday, a Chinese suddenly snatched her purse from her hand and dashed away with it. The woman immediately cried "snatch things!" and then an exciting chase began. The thief ran into Des Voeux Road Central and made his way to the Praya. The pursuers, however, stuck to his trail, like dogs after a rabbit. The fugitive after having been chased for over a mile was finally caught near Douglas Wharf by a Police Reserve.

The case came before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, and after evidence was heard, the defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

## OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese woman who was yesterday arrested in Des Voeux Road Central on the charge of being in the possession of 24 taels of opium other than Government opium was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that she had merely been employed to carry the drug.

After evidence was heard, His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,000, and, in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to four months' hard labour.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a Chinese \$200 on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of 2 lbs of raw opium at the Canton Wharf.

## ALLEGED LARCENY FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese, in the employ of the Taikoo Dockyard Company, was charged with the larceny of two axes from the Taikoo Dockyard at Quarry Bay.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and the magistrate adjourned the case.

## THEFT OF A PIECE OF TIMBER.

A Chinese coolie charged with stealing a piece of timber was brought before Mr. Wood this morning and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

## AN ALLEGED CASE OF KIDNAPING.

A Chinese woman was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of having kidnapped a five-year-old boy from No. 24 Pokfulam Road, West Point.

It was alleged that the defendant had asked the boy's step-mother for permission to take him to Yau-mat. The step-mother granted the defendant's request and the defendant then took the child to Kowloon. Later she returned to the step-mother and informed her that she had lost the boy whilst in Yau-mat. The step-mother immediately reported the matter to the Police and the defendant was subsequently taken into custody.

The defendant then admitted that whilst in Yau-mat she delivered the child into the hands of her brother. Her brother had taken the boy to Shaikwan. The Police, however, were unable to discover either the brother or the child.

## His Worship adjourned the case

pending the result of further efforts to find the missing child.

## ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese woman who was charged with attempting to export one hundred Hongkong silver dollars pleaded her ignorance of the laws of the Colony, but after evidence was heard, his Worship (Mr. Dyer Ball) imposed a fine of \$10, and ordered that the silver dollars be confiscated.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The Manila Observatory at 9 p.m. last night telegraphed—

Typhoon in about 11° Long. E. and 19° Lat. N. moving West.

Typhoon in about 11° Long. E. and 20° Lat. N. recurring northward.

## CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WENT you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## A SHAREHOLDER'S DIVIDENDS.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, appearing for the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company Ltd., asked his Lordship to fix a date for the hearing of the case in which one, Yong Yat, claimed an amount of \$90, "dividends on shares held in the Company. Mr. Shenton said that his clients did not dispute the liability, but they were not sure that the claimant was actually the Yong Yat to whom the share certificates referred, and they merely wanted a protective judgment.

Mr. Hind, appearing for the plaintiff, said that the case was a very simple one and he would have no difficulty in proving the identity of his client.

His Lordship fixed a day next week for the hearing, the date to be decided later.

## AN INQUEST IN VICTORIA GAOL.

In Victoria Gaol, this afternoon, the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) held an enquiry into the death of a prisoner named Chan Ling Chi, 29 years of age, who died at 8.28 p.m. yesterday in Victoria Gaol Hospital.

The deceased was undergoing a sentence of three years' imprisonment, dating from the 20th of September, 1915.

Medical evidence showed death to be due to general tuberculosis and a verdict of "death from natural causes" was recorded.

The jury consisted of Messrs. T. G. F. Fleming, J. H. Gumpel Lubin, J. J. Vandenberg and dos Remedios.

## THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

## SPECIAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In 1915 and 1916 a Special Service of Intercession for the War was held in St. John's Cathedral on the 4th of August, being the Anniversary of the Commencement of the War. This year such a service will be held on Sunday, 5th August, at 11 a.m.

Although the service is not strictly official, H. E. the Governor and H. E. the General have expressed their intention of attending.

A collection will be made for the Prisoners of War Fund.

## LEAGUE MATCH, DIVISION I.

K.C.C. (a) v. C.R.C. (a).  
Played on July 19th:—

S. E. Green & O. R. Chan-yut.

Wong Po Kew and Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Fui..... 5 6  
Yew Man Tan and Mok Hing Kin..... 8 3  
E. Abraham & J. Walker.  
Wong Po Kew and Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Fui..... 6 5  
Yew Man Tan and Mok Hing Kin..... 9 2  
L. J. Blackburn & Anderson.  
Wong Po Kew and Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Fui..... 3 8  
Yew Man Tan and Mok Hing Kin..... 4 7  
50 49

## THE PRICE OF SHIPS.

Our Japanese contemporary at Dairen states that while the cost of British vessels has depreciated since 1915 that of Japanese vessels has appreciated year after year, and in illustration it quotes the following table, "which has been furnished by a reliable authority of this port."

For 7,500 tons British Steamer.

1913 £ 58,000 1915 £ 82,500  
1916 (Sept.) £ 94,000 1915 (Dec.) £ 125,000  
1916 (Mar.) £ 100,000 1916 (June) £ 130,000  
1916 (Dec.) £ 127,000 1917 £ 165,000

## For Medium-sized New Japanese

Steamer.

Jan. 1916 Y100 Feb. 1916 Y102  
Mar. " 210 Apr. " 224  
May, " 230 June, " 230  
Jul. " 217 Aug. " 210  
Sept. " 230 Oct. " 257  
Nov. " 250 Dec. " 264  
Jan. 1917 310 Feb. " 320  
Mar. " 333 Apr. " 380  
May, " 470 June, " 650

The current price stands out in striking contrast with that quoted two years ago, when an Lahore steam of 3,000 tons class was contracted to be built at home yards for £400,000, and even a second-hand Japanese cargo boat now fetches ¥400-450 per ton dead weight.

Numerous arrests are reported to have been made by the Swiss police in connection with the discovery of an important German spy organization.

"Let the German ships sail empty and boycott them!" says the Norwegian Commercial and Shipping Gazette, commenting on the "charcoal" produced by a German company to engage in Norwegian coast traffic.



TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE NEW BRITISH MINE ZONE.  
TO BLOCK THE BIGHT.

LONDON, July 19.  
Reuter learns from an authoritative source that the new British mine zone in the North Sea was specifically made to prevent enemy ships and submarines emerging from Heligoland Bight. A slight modification of the limits is being considered with a view to satisfying the Dutch representations.

THE OUTPUT OF COAL.

ONE DAY'S HOLIDAY INSTEAD OF FOUR.

LONDON, July 19.  
In view of the national necessity of maintaining the present output of coal, the Derbyshire Miners' Association has recommended a reduction of its members to take one day's holiday in August instead of four.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, July 19.  
The report for the week ending July 15 states:—  
Arrivals: 558  
Steamers: 40  
Steamer sunk: 1  
Small sailing ships sunk: 1

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 18.  
Silver is quoted at 104. There has been profit taking and the market closed with an easy tendency.

THE VACANCIES IN THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

PETERSBURG, July 19.  
A joint meeting of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates have passed a resolution invoking a general assembly of all the Russian Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Peasants' Delegates, to decide who shall replace the four Constitutional Department Ministers, who have resigned. Pending a decision, all power must continue to be concentrated in the hands of the Government.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN REPORT.

TRADES UNION RESOLUTION.  
LONDON, July 19.  
The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress has unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the Government's decision not to deal with persons implicated in the Mesopotamian Report, and urging the Premier to take steps to deal with those responsible, such as would have been taken had they held more humble and more subordinate positions.

KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE AND THE LONDON AIR-RAID.

RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.  
LONDON, July 19.  
The widespread rumours that the despatch of aeroplanes from London to France, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the front, had caused a shortage of aeroplanes in London on July 7, has been finally disposed of by a statement made by Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary, in which it is emphatically denied that any aeroplanes were withdrawn from London to give a display before His Majesty, or for any object connected with the King's visit to France.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

LONDON, July 19.  
Their Majesties, the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family were present at the wedding of the Marquis of Cambridge, formerly Prince Henry of Battenburg, to Lady Irene Denison, a daughter of the Earl of Londesborough, whose engagement was announced on May 15 last, at the Chapel Royal at St. James'. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

A Brussels telegram published in Berlin states that the North-German Lloyd steamer *Gneisenau* (8,195 gross tonnage), which at the beginning of the war was sunk in the Scheldt, has been salvaged and brought into Antwerp Harbour.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN DISORDERS.  
DECISIVE STAGE NEAR.

PETERSBURG, July 19.  
It is the consensus of opinion that a decisive stage is approaching in the struggle between the forces of order and disorder. The local troops are bivouacking in the General Staff buildings and in the Winter Palace Square, where cannons are posted. Most of the armed cars are at the disposal of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the military authorities. A joint Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Peasants' Delegates mentioned yesterday, passed a resolution that it was necessary to convocate a Pan-Russian Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to consider the transfer of the whole governing power to that body.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PROPOSED TRANSFER TO MOSCOW.

PETERSBURG, July 18.  
An extraordinary Cabinet Council discussed the proposal to transfer the seat of the Provisional Government to Moscow.

BRITISH RAIDS AND AIR FIGHTS.

LONDON, July 18.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We successfully carried out a raid in the neighbourhood of Fresnoy. There were a number of air-fights yesterday evening, in which large formations were engaged. We brought down nine and drove down six enemy machines. Four of our machines are missing."

THREATENING SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, July 19.  
A threatening situation is developing in Spain. Many Republican Deputies are proceeding to Barcelona, where, despite the Government's warning, preparations are proceeding for establishing an opposition Parliament.

MR. CHURCHILL'S APPOINTMENT.

OPPOSITION AND RESENTMENT.  
LONDON, July 19.  
The *Daily News* states that Mr. Walter Long has intimated that he resents not being consulted in connection with Mr. Winston Churchill's appointment.

SIR ERIC GEDDES' SEAT.

A VACANCY IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 19.  
It is expected that Sir Eric Geddes will be a candidate for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities.

MR. BALFOUR AND LORD HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 19.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment after Mr. Bonar Law had announced the decision to retain Viscount Hardinge, due to Mr. Balfour's representations.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DEFEATED.

LATE.  
The motion for adjournment in order to draw attention to the Government's refusal to accept Viscount Hardinge's resignation was rejected by 176 votes to 81.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.  
LONDON, July 19.  
The *Daily Chronicle* states that Mr. Austin Chamberlain has been suggested for the Chairmanship of the Irish Convention.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE  
AT FENGTAI.

HEROIC ACTION BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

[By an Eyewitness in the "Peking Gazette"]  
As a result of an arrangement between the British Legation and the staffs of the defending forces a train left Peking on Saturday morning for Tientsin. The train was packed to the full extent of its cubic capacity with people and baggage. The Chinese fleeing from the wrath of a few foreigners to the breach that followed by the sea. The Chinese passengers had been living on the platform for two days destitute with their whole souls to get away. The moment had now come and they were comforted to think of it.

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A FAREWELL.

All went well as far as Fengtai. There the train halted, and several thousands of the passengers got out on the platform to lessen the pressure for a moment, to buy aprons and otherwise to disport themselves. Only a few police were conspicuous by their absence. The day was very hot, very bright, but a pleasant wind tempered the heat. The scene on that Fengtai platform was animated and peaceful to a degree.

THE MAJESTIC AIRPLANE.

But no sooner had anybody begun to think that the danger was over than a big gun was fired within a few yards of the train and the rifle fire was renewed all round. Other guns fired and the rifles continued to bark continuously. Then suddenly, somebody spotted a ship-shaped burst high in the skies and the horror and mystery was explained. Far above us sailed majestically an aeroplane, and in time with her flared the little white clouds from the bursting machine. The soldiers lying close in the compounds surrounding the station had suddenly seen the aeroplane, and like one man had commenced potting at her. The guns had been too and joined their terrifying music to the horrid din of the rifles. That train had not been in danger, but the unhappy travellers had been horribly frightened, so frightened that most of them will never forget the day. Some danger there was, for at least one bullet struck the train. Obviously enough, among all the Chinese it found the only Japanese on-board, a peaceful postman carrying a bag of mails. The bullet went slap through the woodwork through the left window, and lodged itself in his thigh. The wound bled badly, but when they went to carry him to a more comfortable place he refused to move away from the mailbag. Only when the bags were bestowed in safety would he consent to be assisted.

GENERAL ELECTION IN CANADA.

LONDON, July 19.  
The House of Commons passed Sir R. L. Borden's resolution prolonging Parliament for one year by a majority of twenty.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

MR. CHOATE'S AMBITION  
REALIZED.

A LETTER TO EARL GREY.

The following striking letter from Mr. Choate to Earl Grey, written almost on the morrow of the American declaration of war against Germany, was one of the last which the late statesman sent to Europe:—  
8, East Sixty-Third Street, April 7, 1917.  
Dear Lord Grey:—Your delightful letter came to hand on the 2nd. I immediately after the President's Message delivered in person to Congress, which, as you say, swept all clouds from our sky and brought forth and culminated in the declaration of war by Congress and its proclamation by the President.

At last Americans at home and abroad can hold up their heads with infinite pride. The whole nation is now lined up behind the President, and I think that you will hear no more about doubt or hesitation or dissent among us. I think that we may now forget all the past and let bygones be bygones, and accept the President as our great leader for the war, and we must give him credit for one signal result of his watchful waiting and that is that he was waiting to see when the whole nation would be wrought up to the point which has now been reached, so that he could safely announce to the world our alliance with France and Great Britain without any practical dissent.

I hope, also, that our Navy, which is fairly well ready, will be able to open the way across the Atlantic for our own vessels and those of other nations to carry food and munitions to your aid, and it is needless to say that we can and will furnish much-needed credit to build your nations in support of our common cause.

Ever affectionately yours,  
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

A SNAKE STORY.

Oh, say! have you heard of the wondrous snake?  
Who rambles about the sea?  
Has he not been in travelling caravans  
Or in a menagerie?

If not, lend an ear to the tale I tell,  
Of a story true from flame,  
Of a snake who was writhing the other day—  
Quite near—in the Gulf of Siam.

Bangkok is evidently not to be allowed to hold a monopoly for queer stories. Last Thursday a weird report reached the police-station at Koh-Si-Chang. This was to the effect that during the heavy storm about the middle of last month a Chinese junk was wrecked in the Gulf and all on board were drowned save one. The Chinese woman. Her story, as translated to the police, was that she clung to a piece of wreckage until her falling strength caused her to let go and she remembered no more till she found herself made fast to a piece of timber on a lifeless island of Koh-Rin, to the south of Koh-Pai.

When asked who it was had tied her to the timber, she unfolded a really strange tale. She said that as she roamed about aimlessly she found that a huge snake was writhing its folds around her and the flooding wood and that it remained so charitably placed until the beach was reached, when it uncoiled itself and swam slowly away. Evidently the good lady mistook the Koh-Si-Chang policeman for a merman, but her tale certainly seemed to me to rank with the best of the sea-serpent stories that I ever heard.

I had, in writing the above delicately omitted a simple fact, to wit, that the "electric" lady is presently long to become a mother. And delivery would have still caused me to omit the assertion were it not for the fact that the Siamese friend to whom I told the story remarked: "Of course the snake would have been dead."

THE CITY OF BAGHDAD.  
AN INTERESTING STORY OF ROAD PLANNING.

Describing the city of Baghdad, the Correspondent of the *Allahabad Pioneer* says:—

The cosmopolitan character of its population is evident during a walk through its irregular network of narrow streets. A reliable estimate places the present population of the city at 140,000, of which 60,000 are Jews and 40,000 are Arabs. Baghdad has only one broad street, named Khali Pasha-road after the Turkish officer commanding in Mesopotamia, which runs through the heart of the city on the left bank of the Tigris. There is an amusing story told concerning the planning and construction of this thoroughfare, the greater part of which has only been made during the present war. The street was originally planned by Nazim Pasha, who was Wali during the time Sir W. Willcocks spent in Baghdad when preparing his well-known irrigation scheme for the Turkish Government. In a recent number of "Blackwood" there appears an article by Sir W. Willcocks, who tells the first part of the story as follows:—Nazim Pasha will be best remembered in Baghdad by his attempt to construct a wide street through the middle of the city. The streets of Baghdad are ridiculously narrow and in most places two carriages cannot pass each other. The Pasha set himself to remedy it by widening the existing main road, and as he had little money besides what he commanded from me, he applied an old Turkish law which allows the authorities to add a third to the width of the road on either side by the removal of existing buildings without paying compensation. He began by cutting off the fronts of the houses of the most prominent Englishmen and the wealthiest British subjects in the place. The enclosing wall of a mosque was dismantled, and a Nazim, who had been educated in France, and was a friend of the Germans, made his road through the German Consulate and over their tennis ground. . . . The British Consul-General in Baghdad is known as the "Resident" and has a very fine house and garden and barracks for a guard of 700 Sepoys, while the garrison "Comet" is more in front of it on the Tigris. Nazim aligned his road straight through the garden and over the tennis court of the British Residency and put up two flags on the alignment, one outside the north wall and the other outside the southern one. The Baghdad world used to turn out every evening to see if the Wali's workmen under Gaudet Bey would knock down the wall of the British Residency. At night angles to this new road outside the northern wall of the Residency, was another road away from the river on which the Nekis of Baghdad had a house with an overhanging balcony. He, too, used to sit on the balcony and look out for the dismantling of the Residency wall. But eventually the Wali thought better of it and turned his road through a right angle and cut off the balcony of the Nekis' house. The sequel to Sir W. Willcocks' instalment of the story can now be told. Nazim Pasha was not at Baghdad long enough to carry out his plans and only a small portion of the road widening was then completed. In the absence during the war of the British Resident and his Sepoy guard the Turks have, however, had the temerity to carry out Nazim's ideas and to knock down the walls of the British Residency for the purposes of widening the road.

At the point where this road reaches the river bank at the southern end of the city there is a small monument marking the grave of von der Goltz, who died of spotted fever at Baghdad after directing the Turkish operations during the earlier part of the Mesopotamian campaign. The body, I am told, was subsequently removed to Constantinople, probably en route for Germany.

INDIA AND WAR LOAN LOTTERIES.

It is understood that the matter of unauthorized money lotteries has recently been taken into consideration by the Government of India. They now call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to a communication on this subject promulgated in 1892 which laid down that the practice of holding lotteries for whatever objects was distinctly mischievous and that it should not receive encouragement of any kind from Government. As instances have come to the notice of Government of attempts to organize lotteries in various parts of India in aid of the War Loan they consider it necessary to emphasize the importance of strict adherence to the policy laid down in 1892, which it is not intended to alter. Recently, it is true, the Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have been authorized, with the approval of the Government of India, to conduct lotteries in aid of the War Loan. The circumstances in which sanction was given were, however, entirely exceptional, and those two instances should not be regarded as constituting precedents for other lotteries, whether in aid of the War Loan or not. Accordingly, the Government of India will be unable to give their sanction to any public lottery that may come to notice and be not promptly warned that such lotteries will be prohibited by Government and that if the promoters of them contravene the provisions of section 294a of the Indian Penal Code they will be liable to prosecution.

INDIA AND WAR LOAN LOTTERIES.

Only the Englishmen remain in the Foreign Legion of the French Army—ones a major, who has been decorated with the Legion of Honour, and the others a private. They have been transferred to the British Army.

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.  
Corps Orders by Major D. Macdonald, V.D.  
REMOVED.  
Bugler K. Richardson is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 20th July, 1917.  
LEAVE.  
Captain E. D. C. Wolfe is granted 2 months' sick leave, from 18.7.17.  
No. 1520 Pte. J. H. Taggart is granted 2 months' sick leave, from 13.7.17.  
No. 1313 Bomb. B. S. Rouse is granted 2 months' sick leave, from 31.7.17.  
No. 1524 Pte. T. W. Hill is granted extension of leave for the duration of the war, from 13.7.17.  
TRANSFERRED.  
No. 1560, Pte. A. N. Bootes is transferred from Centre Section M. G. Co. to Engineer Company, dated 20th July, 1917.  
MEDICAL STAFF.  
Surgeon Lieut. J. T. Smalley will act as P. M. O. of the Corps during the absence on leave of Surgeon Major G. D. R. Black. Surg. Lieut. Smalley will attend daily (Sundays excepted) at Headquarters from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m. for sick parade.  
ENGINEER COMPANY.  
Detail of duties at Lyseum from 11th to 31st instant is posted at Headquarters.  
MUSKETRY-GROWING PRACTICE.  
It is notified for information that sub-paragraph 413, Musketry Regulations Part I, does not apply to practice No. 1, Part I, of the Annual General Musketry Course as revised by Addendum No. 4 of M.B. Part I, (issued with Army Orders dated 1st April 1917) as a group of 4 shots only is allowed.  
TRAINING.  
As it is necessary that all members of the Corps should receive Musketry Training before commencing the Annual General Musketry Course, those who are prevented by business or other reasons from attending the usual weekly parades will be required to attend drill on Saturday afternoons to the extent they have failed to attend on other days, i.e. one parade missed, one hours drill, two parades missed, two hours drill, three parades missed, three hours drill. O.C.'s will send a list of the members of their units who have been absent from parades during the week, showing the number of times absent.  
PARADES.  
Monday, 22nd instant—  
6.30 p.m. Right and Centre Sections M. G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters.  
Tuesday, 23rd instant—  
6.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.  
6.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Trainers, Edgumbe and Edmonds and Lee Corp. Meade.  
Tuesday 24th instant—  
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.  
6.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commander Musketry Instruction.  
6.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.  
6.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Sepoy Valley.  
Wednesday 25th instant—  
6.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander Tests of Elementary Training.  
Thursday 26th instant—  
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.  
6.30 p.m. Mounted section at Jockey Club Stables.  
Friday 27th instant—  
6.30 p.m. Night Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander Tests of Elementary Training.  
6.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corp. Trainers, Edgumbe, and Edmonds and Lee Corp. Meade.  
6.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at B.A. House.  
Saturday 28th instant—  
4.30 p.m. Special parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps unable to attend drills ordered on 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th instant. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.  
DETAILS.  
On duty 22nd instant Right Section M.G. Co.  
On duty 23rd instant Scouts Company M.G. Co.  
On duty 24th instant—  
On duty 25th instant Centre Section M.G. Co.  
On duty 26th instant Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Coy.  
On duty 27th instant Right Section M.G. Co.  
On duty 28th instant Scouts Company M.G. Co.  
On duty 29th instant Scouts Company M.G. Co.  
On duty 30th instant Scouts Company M.G. Co.  
On duty 31st instant Scouts Company M.G. Co.  
A Meeting of the members of the Signalling Section will be held in the Mess Room at 8.45 p.m. on Friday 27th instant.  
BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.  
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no elaborate heading to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows it. It has been used for many years and is just what the name implies. Made by all Chemists and Druggists.











